

Official indoor base ball guide containing the constitution, 1914-1915

SPALDING'S Official INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE 1914-15

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CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND PLAYING RULES

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Origin of Indoor Base Ball

Origin of Indoor Base Ball Indoot base ball can be said to have been born in Chicago on Thanksgiving Day, 1887. George W. Hancock was the "doctor" who, brought the new game into the world of sport, and this is how it got its start: On Thanksgiving Day, 1887, members of the Farragut Boat Club had assembled in their gymnasium and were having some fun by toss- ing an old boxing glove about the room. One of the boys took up a broom and calling upon the thrower to "put one over, waist high," batted the glove across the hall. The batsman howled in glee as, landing on the glove with a loud smack, he sent it soaring over the head of the thrower. The two were having great sport when one of the other members, George W. Hancock, suddenly exclaimed, "Say, fellows, what's the matter with all of us getting in on this? Let's have a game of ball." Thereupon the huge wrestling mat was hauled out on the floor to serve as a diamond and a lively game of "scrub" took place. The broom handle was broken off and used as a bat. and the unwieldy boxing glove served in place of a ball. The players had so much fun out of the game that it did

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not break up for more than an hour, and it gave Mr. Hancock a chance to call the boys around him and unfold a plan which had been forming in his brain as the game was going on. Mr. Hancock told his clubmates that he believed it possible for the game they had been playing to be developed into a modified game of base ball that could be played indoors. "I'll work on this proposition to-morrow," said Mr. Hancock, "and if you all will come down Saturday night, we'll have a regular game. I'll draw up some rules and will have a ball and bat on hand which will better suit the indoor game and do no damage to the surroundings." Saturday night came around and all the members were on hand, Hancock's proposition having aroused a lot of interest in the club. Mr. Hancock read the rules which he had framed in conformation with the limited size of the hall, etc., and presented to the gaze of the assembled members the big ball and small rubber-tipped bat, which since have been identified with the game. Two teams were chosen and the game started. The fun was fast and furious and players and spectators got plenty of enjoyment out of the affair. Everybody went away singing the praises of "indoor base ball," as the new sport was christened. From that little game played by the members of the Farragut Boat Club in Chicago in 1887, indoor base ball has grown until it now not only reaches out into all parts of the country, but has been taken into foreign lands by American exiles. Thousands of persons are entertained in the winter months, either as active participants or enthusiastic spectators of the games. To the "fans" the winters do not seem half so long or as dreary as they did in the days when there was no form of base ball between October and April. They no longer have to hibernate like the bears when the cold weather comes. If Mr. Hancock's dish doesn't taste as delicious as the original to the base ball epicureans, it certainly can be said that indoor base ball, at least, is a splendid substitute for America's great national outdoor pastime.

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Suggestions to Umpires

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Suggestions to Umpires Unmpire WWilliam Klem, after the world's series between the Athletics and Giants in 1913, declared that integrity was the chief requisite for success as an umpire. The National League official cited several instances of the series to show that the faith of the public in the honesty of the umpire had been thoroughly established. In his comments Umpire Klein had assumed that the man accepting a position as umpire had a clear eye, quick brain, physical agility, a thorough knowledge of the rules, and was an exponent of the principles of clean living. Moral courage, too, is a requisite of the successful umpire. Integrity goes with moral courage. It enables a man to hold as well as gain at position as umpire. On the question of umpires, Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, now president of the National League, makes same comments which apply to umpires as well as the players of baseball. He says: 'The umpire can make mistakes as well as the players, and I believe in giving them both a fair deal. An umpire occupies a very peculiar position. He must run the game at a good clip and at the same time he must bear in mind the entertainment of the public. The public always should be considered. Spectators often do things that annoy the players. The umpire has to protect the players, but he also has to be careful not to put too much restraint on the spectators, who are there to enjoy the game. That is one of the biggest problems an umpire has to face. "Again, I think there are cases when a player's side of a controversy should be heard as well as the umpire's. That is also a serious proposition. Unless an umpire is allowed to run the game in a czar-like fashion, the players are likely to take advantage of him. But, remember, they also have rights that are violated at times." The need of all the qualities that make up a successful outdoor umpire are apparent in the indoor game. Artificial light is a factor in making it necessary for the arbitrator to have strong eyes and ability to think quickly. One of the first things for an umpire to acquire is to thoroughly familiarize himself with all the rules so that he can give a decision quickly and not be obliged to refer to a rule book. Assume full charge of the play from the commencement to the termination of the game, be firm in your decisions, and do not allow any player except the captain to discuss a decision with you, nor allow the players to discuss a decision among themselves, as wrangling of this kind is very annoying to the spectators.

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Never be too friendly with the players or talk with the spectators during the progress of the game and especially do not argue with them about any of your decisions. Never start a game without having a thorough understanding with both captains regarding the ground rules. See that the players take their positions in the field promptly and that the next batter up is always ready to take his place at bat. Don't be afraid to move, so as to get in the best possible position to properly judge a close play. The umpire should think the same as a player, that if a certain play is made, what he should do, and figure out what position he should take to see the play properly. As a parting injunction, do not under any circumstances allow profanity or vulgarity of any kind, for nothing will so quickly demoralize the sport and cheapen the game.

President indoor Base Ball League, Baltimore, Md. Chairman southern Committee Advisory Board.

New York Interclub League

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Military League of Greater New York

II

JAMES L. THAYER, Chairman of the Central Committee Advisory Board National Indoor Base Ball Association.

Indoor Base Ball Among Professionals

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Indoor Base Ball in the Public Schools of New York

Indoor Base Ball in the Public Schools of New York Much depends upon the rising generation for the future development of any sport, and, judging from the present activity of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City in the promotion of indoor base ball, there is every reason to believe that the game will very shortly attain the lofty position which it deserves in the world of sport. For some two or three years the game has been fostered in the schools, but it remained for the big improvement along these lines to take place during the season of 1913-1914. The athletic authorities in the employ of the city, realizing the possibility of physical improvement by means of participation in this variation of the national game, arranged interclass tournaments in the various elementary schools. The result was that unparalleled success crowned the efforts of the men who are accomplishing so much in this direction, and the number of competitors exceeded the most ardent hopes of the directors. It was originally intended to conduct an inter-school tournament, but this plan was opposed by those who favored the interclass competition, because it would give more boys an opportunity of taking part. In accordance with this idea the league offered silk banners to the schools that conducted interclass tournaments, and the result was that no less than fifty-five schools in Greater New York applied for the banners and received them. This was an increase of twenty-three over the previous year. It is not difficult to see the advantages which this plan has over the interschool tournament conducted two years ago, when a representative team from each of forty schools strove for the premier honors of the P.S.A.L. In that tournament about five hundred boys took part, while under the system in vogue during the past season almost ten times that number had the advantage of actual competition in the interclass tourneys. It goes without saying that the interschool tourney is a thing of the past, as it is the desire of those who are looking after the welfare of the youngsters, to see that as many as possible get the advantage of the athletic training which goes so far towards the formation of the real red-blooded citizen of the near future. Under the present system there are sometimes as many as three teams from a single class, and the rivalry for the top honors is intense. All the

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games are played in the school yards, and in some of the schools the instructors in charge have instituted handicap tournaments, the younger boys being allowed a certain number of runs determined upon by the instructor, so that all may have an equal chance of carrying off the banner presented by the P.S.A.L. It must not be imagined for a moment that indoor base ball is confined to the boys alone, for their big sisters at Wadleigh High School have taken to the game with a seriousness that augurs well for the future of the game as a sport for girls. Interclass and interclub games were played with the regulation indoor base ball, and the regulation base ball rules were followed, with the exception of the rule which called for the fair pitcher to do her twirling underhand. In the middle of September, 1914, one hundred and seventy athletic vents were thrown open to the school children for use after school hours, and it is to be expected that this will aid greatly toward the placing of indoor base ball on its proper footing, as the game will be

i6 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. played in every center where space will permit. When it is realized that some seventy thousand boys and girls attend these after-school sessions, it can be easily seen that indoor base ball is in for a great boom in the near future if those lads and lasses have anything to say about it, and there is every reason to believe that they will have almost everything to say about it in a time not far distant. ,, The girls are now playing the game in the recreation centers and the P.S.A.L. officials are seriously considering a plan whereby the league banners will be offered for competition among the girls. Indoor base ball has been placed on the official list of games for girls, and this in itself is sufficient to indicate that the sport will prosper, and soon take its place alongside of basket ball as a national game for the members of the supposedly weaker sex. The schools that held interclass tournaments this year follow: Manhattan-Public Schools 34, 51, 58, 62, 67, 75, 79, 83, 69, 103, 109, 120, 147, 160, 158, 165, 166, 169, 171, 184, 186, 188. Brooklyn-Public Schools 19, 43, 53, 58, 84, 123, 144, 145, 147, 149, 155, 156, 158, 168. Bronx-Public Schools 2, 4, 9, 25, 26, 29, 32, 37, 42, 43, 45, 46, 88. Queens-Public Schools 58, 77, 85, 88, 92. Richmond-Public School 17.

The Indoor Game in the Y.M.C.A's.

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1-Thomas T. Griffen, Marquette Council, Pres. K. of C. Indoor Base Ball League, 1914-15. 2-Paul V. Hyland, University Council, Mgr. team, 1913-14-15, Northern Div. champions. 3-James F. Corcoran, Columbus Council, Asst. Publicity Mgr., 1913-14; Publicity Mgr., 1914-15, K. of C. I. B. B. League. 4-Lawrence R. Walsdorf, De Soto Council, Mgr. De Soto Council team, 1913-14-15. 5-John J. Corcoran, Captain, 1913-14, Corn. Barry team, world's indoor base ball champions, 1912-13-14. 6-Francis P. Morrissey, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1911-12-13-14; Captain, 1911-12, Corn. Barry team. 7-Frank R. Halas, Corn. Barry Council; Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1913-14; the battery of Halas and Morrissey are regarded as the greatest exponents of the pitching and catching end of the "speedboys' game." 8-John J. Rieman, Hennepin Council Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League. 9-William McCabe, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League; captain and catcher Hennepin team. 10--John t. Horan, Americus Council, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League. 11-John J. Gorman, Delegate to K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1910-11-12-13-14; captain of Damen team. 12-Henry J. Lynch, Chicago Council, donor of the Henry J. Lynch-Bart Trophy,

Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League of Chicago

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 19 Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League of Chicago BY A. T. GREELEY. The Knights of Columbus Indoor Base Ball League of Chicago for the season of 1913 and 1914 maintained the same high standard that characterized the 1912-1913 season. The "King of Winter Sports"--'The Speedboys' Game'-Indoor Base Ball, has secured a strong foothold among the members of this great fraternal organization and is increasing in popularity as seasons come and go. The K. of C. League was organized in the fall of 1910 with six clubs, in 1911 this was increased to eight clubs, in 1912 to ten clubs, and in 1913 the league membership

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increased 100 per cent, having twenty clubs on the roster. The league last season was divided into three sections, as follows: Western Division-Commodore Barry Council, A. T. Greeley, Manager; Hennepin Council, Peter Murphy, Manager; Damen Council, John A. McCormick, Manager; Americus Council, William Ryan, Manager; Charles Carroll of Carrollton Council, Daniel Harnett Manager; Father Setters Council, William Quan, Manager. Northern Division-Columbus Council, Charles H. Krippaehne, Manager; Marquette Council, S. S. Corrigan, Manager; DeSoto Council, L. R. Walsdorf, Manager; University Council, Paul V. Hyland, Manager; Tonti Council, George J. Loerzel, Manager; Irving Park Council, D. J. Maloney, Manager; Newman Council, D. F. Barren, Manager. Southern Division-Leo XIII Council, Michael B. O'Brien, Manager; Archbishop McHale Council, Thomas Aaron, Manager; San Salvadore Council, Frank E. Loskill, Manager; La Rabida Council, Parnell Collins, Manager; Father Perez Council, Daniel O'Connell, Manager; Auburn Park Council, George Alcorn, Manager; St. James Council, James K. McCaffrey, Manager. The season in the respective divisions was hotly contested throughout. In the Western Division Commodore Barry Council retained their honors, but only after the hardest kind of play. The Northern Division race ended in a tie between Columbus and Marquette Councils, and in the playoff Columbus won the title. The Southern Division race was upset all the time and the leadership was in doubt until the last game, Leo XIII Council winning that division championship. John T. A. ("Pipes") Conley, one of the well known umpires of Chicago, was appointed chief of umpires by President O'Connell, and gathered about him a strong staff of arbitrators in the following: Mattie Fitzpatrick, Michael A. Mayer, William Guthrie, Thomas Mee, Joseph Mee, Robert McBride, Frank Killian, Jack Carney and Joseph Kernon. WESTERN DIVISION. The schedule of the western division was arranged for a six-club league and called for fifteen games a club, ninety games for the season, which provided for three games with each club. The season opened November 12, 1913, and closed March 6, 1914. The league started playing their games at Douglas Park Hall, Ogden and California avenues, but complaints by both players and spectators on account of the poor arrangements for dressing and seating made it necessary to secure other quarters. The league was very

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fortunate in being able to secure one of the best located halls in Chicago and one that had never been

1-Thomas Fo O'Connell, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Council, Pres. K. of O. I. B. B. League, 1912-13-14. 2-Charles H. Krippaehne, Vice-President K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1914-15; Mgr. Columbus Council team, Northern Div. champions, 1912-13-14. 3-Andrew T. Greeley, Pub. Mgr. K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1912-13-14; Mgr.-Capt., 1912-13, and tMgr. 1913-14-15 Cor. Barry Council I. B. B. team, world's indoor base ball champions, 1912-13-14, and K. of C. indoor base ball champions, 1911-12-13-14. 4-Joseph J. Sullivan, Americus Council, Director and Sergeant-at-Arms, K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1912-13-14. 5-S. S. Corrigan, Director K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1912-13-14-15; Mgr, Marquette Council team. 6-John A. Cooke, Americus Council, Pres. K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1910-11. 7-John A. McCormick, Director K. of O. I. B. B. League, 1912-13-14-15; Mgr. Damen Council, No. 650, team, 1912-13-14, K. of O. I. B. B. League champions, 1911-12.

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1-John T. A. ("Pipes") Conley, Americus Council; Chief Umpire, 1912-13-14. 2-Matthew E. Fitzpatrick, De LaSalle Council; Umpire, 1913-14-15. 3-Trophies won by Commodore Barry team, world's indoor base ball champions: 1, Mill- Gorman championship pennant, 1911-12; 2, Indoor Base Ball League championship pennant, 1912-13; 3, A. G. Spalding & Bros. championship trophy, 1911-12; 4, Henry J. Lynch-Bart world's indoor base ball championship trophy, 1913-14; 5, K. of C. championship trophy, 1913-14; 6, A. G. Spalding & Bros. championship trophy, 1912-13. 4-Charles E. Sullivan, President K. of C. I. B. B. League, 1911-12; Mgr. Com. Barry champions, 1911-12. 5-Michael B. O'Brien, Treas., 1914-15 and Director, 1913-14-15; Mgr. Leo XIII. team, Southern Div. champions, 1913-14. 6-Frank E. Loskill, Sergeant-at-Arms, 1914-15 and Director 1913-14-15; Mgr. San Salvadore team, Southern Div. 7-Walter H. Halas, Com. Barry Council team, world's champions, 1912-13-14; regarded as the greatest all around player indoor base ball has

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produced. 8-George J. Loerzell, Director, 1913-14-15; Mgr. Tonti team, Northern Div. 9-San Salvadore Council team: 1, A. Mathey; 2, Brinkman; 3, W. Mathey; 4, Gildea; 5, Carey; 6, Kilboy; 7, Monroe; 8, E. Le Maire; 9, Frank E. Loskill, Mgr.; 10, Sullivan; 11, Hayes; 12, W. Le Maire; 13, Brown; 14, Cullinan; 15, Duffy.

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6-Daniel les Carroll ; Delegate , 1912-13-14.

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1, vMcnafe, Coach; 2, H. Reading; 3, H. Griffen; 4, T. Griffen, .apt.; 5, Raf- ferty; 6, Morrissey; 7, McGuire; 8, Loftus; 9, Corrigan, Mgr.; 10, W. Reading; 11, Shaw. Webb, Photo. MARQUETTE COUNCIL, K. OF C., TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL.

1, Gorman; 2, Clark; 3, J. McCormick, Mgr.; 4, Shanley; 5, Cantwell; 6, Kearins; 7, Villum; 8, J. Gorman, Capt.; 9, Mulvihill; 10, Murray. DAMEN COUNCIL, K. OF C., TEAM, CHICAGO, ILL. Webb, Photo.

Rochester a Great Indoor Base Ball Center

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The Game in Detroit

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 31 The officers of the Lutheran Sunday School League are: E. B. Will- iams, Trinity Church, president; William Marcus, St. John's Church, vice-president; George Eysers, St. Luke's Church, treasurer; John Barg,

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Grace Church, secretary. The Spalding ball is the official ball of the league. The Northwest Church League ended the season as follows: North Presbyterian, first; Grace Methodist, second; First Presbyterian, third; Lyall Avenue Baptist Church, fourth. The Sunday School League played in two sections, with the following results: Section 1-Hubble Class, won; Salem Church, second; Lake Avenue Baptist, third. Section 2-First Reformed Church, won; East Side Presbyterian, second; Second Reformed, third; Spencer Ripley, fourth. The Industrial League, with three teams competing, finished the season as follows: Bausch & Lomb, first; Eastman Kodak, second; Stromberg & Carlson, third. The Game in Detroit No championship, as representative of an organization, was contested for last year in Detroit, but this season promises plenty of competition under organized direction. The popularity of the game and the interest a race creates has shown the necessity of such a body. Despite the absence of the regulated game, some good exhibitions were played. Burroughs and Wyandotte played for the State title, the series ending with two victories for each, the deciding game being unplayed, owing to the lateness of the season. The Solvay team made a very creditable showing for a first year. The same company had two leagues which turned out some good players and drew enthusiastic crowds. The Packard organization also had a six-team league, from among whose players the Packard team was selected. As shown elsewhere in the GUIDE, indoor base ball as a winter pastime is in a flourishing condition in many cities and it is to be hoped that in next year's issue Detroit will have as complete an account of the season's progress as any of the other reports. The Game in Louisville BY JOE GIBBONS. The Duffy Base Ball Club, which won the city indoor championship of Louisville, has reorganized as the H. B. Mercer team, and under the management of H. B. Mercer, has started a campaign for Statewide supremacy in Kentucky. Four clubs competed for the city title in 1913-14, the Duffys winning nine straight games. The other teams were the First Regiment, B. A. C. and St. Charles. ~~~~~

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1, Tnerre; z, Hiaaaoclk; , tlenrorer; 4, ioettel; 5, Relnsenmidt; 6, Bucnner; 7, Higgins; 8, Hipkens, Mgr.; 9, Ponne; 10, Eichenlaub; 11, Schafer; 12, Harnich. Anthony, Photo. PASTIME ATHLETIC CLUB TEAM, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Indoor Base Ball in the Southern Association of the A.A.U.

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Indoor base ball in New Orleans is no longer an "unknown" sport. With the taking over of the sport by the Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union the game has proved more popular than in the past. 'And it is interesting to note that it is being played on the city playgrounds with a great deal of interest, not to mention the good work of the Public Schools Athletic League officials in promoting the game in connection with their school work. The results of the work on the playgrounds and in the Public Schools is'shown by the organization of a Junior league, which was composed of nine clubs. New Orleans, by the way, is extremely fortunate in hav- ing one of the greatest public school gymnasiums in the country-the Behrman Gymnasium, named after the mayor of the city-where all games are played. It would be unfair if I did not mention the interest displayed by the Board of Education of the city of New Orleans in offering the use of this spacious gymnasium for the games. In no small measure have the school teams helped in promoting the sport, and this fact is explained when one glances over the final stand- ing and finding the Behrman Gymnasium team on top. The Behrman Gymnasium team came near .accomplishing a great feat, that of win- ning every game played during the season. With seven games won

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and none lost, it met the Crescent 'Athletic Club team on the closing night of the league and, was defeated, 2 to 1.

CHAMPION INDOOR BASE BALL TEAM OF THE NAVAL Y. M. C. A., BROOKLYN.

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LoveJey, Inoto.

Who Plays Indoor Base Ball?

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GIRLS' INDOOR BASE BALL TEAM, NAGA, AMBOS CAMARINES, P. I.

Indoor Base Ball for Women

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 43 Indoor Base Ball for Women

There are two reasons for the fact that indoor base ball has not been played as much by women as basket ball. The first reason is that basket ball is easily understood by spectators, which makes it popular, especially with those who do not know the general rules of athletic games. The majority of those who attend -indoor games for women do not understand base ball. All players are more or less sensitive to environment, hence the difficulty of starting and maintaining an indoor base ball team in a ladies' college or Young Women's Christian Association when the game is little understood, and consequently not appreciated by spectators. However, the large city high schools seem quite well adapted to the development of indoor base ball for women. Many of the girls who attend these schools understand base ball because the boys have both outdoor and indoor teams. All that is required under such conditions is for the girls to show that they can play ball, and they will receive hearty sympathy and enthusiastic support. The second reason for the slow development of indoor base ball for women is found in the fact that the coaches and teams may be discouraged before the players become proficient in the game. There

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are natural ball players among women, but it takes much time and patience to develop the playing of most individuals and a longer time for teamwork. However, it seems to me this is no more difficult than the development of a foot ball team from a body of men who have never played a game. There is a general impression that women cannot throw a ball, but experience shows they can acquire the short, quick throws of indoor base ball. It is admitted, of course, that they cannot develop the strength of throwing, fielding or batting that men do, but the skill acquired in the ball game compares favorably with that attained in other games for women, such as basket ball and the art of fencing. In the Chicago West Division High School gymnasium the girls have played indoor base ball according to the standard rules, and used the regulation diamond, bat and ball. It is perhaps early for suggestions or modifications, but it seems to me the game can be improved if a lighter, softer and quite elastic ball is used. Such a ball was furnished us by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and was recently tried with, great success. The advantages of this ball are that it is more easily batted and fielded than the regulation ball, which, of course, makes the game livelier and reduces the difference in playing strength of the boys' and girls' teams. I would suggest that sliding to bases be not allowed. There is great danger of personal injury to players unaccustomed to this form of locomotion, which is considered unsafe by some of the best athletes among men. For psychological and physiological training and development the game offers many advantages. It is not as violent as basket ball, and for that reason it is a much safer sport for women. High exertion is required only at intervals, and is not continued long enough to be injurious to a player in normal physical condition. In this respect indoor base ball excels all other forms of school and college athletics. Foot ball and basket ball require such physical strength and endurance that they are prohibitive to all who are not above the normal physical development. Candidates for an outdoor base ball team must have skill acquired by years of practice, and should possess considerable endurance.

44 SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. All athletic games are open to young men who possess the requisite physical development and acquired skill, but the

young women have not engaged to any extent in more than two athletic exercises, tennis and basket ball. Indoor base ball requires more and quicker exertion than tennis, brings into action more muscles of the body and permits eighteen players in a space equal to that required for four tennis players. There are nine positions to be filled, and each player must adapt herself to the place she occupies, and should, to a certain extent, possess peculiar qualifications for her part in the game. It is, therefore, possible to take a class of young women in which there is a variety of physical strength, size and mental traits, and from this class develop a team which will work together effectually and harmoniously. Coaches of women basket ball players have experienced special difficulty in securing teamwork, and for facilitating this desirable feature of all athletics they have added boundaries and modified the rules. The natural boundaries of a base ball diamond and the necessity of each player remaining in her own position are conducive to teamwork in all indoor teams. The results of indoor base ball for girls in the West Division High School, Chicago, have shown that it is successful in every way. Marked improvement in the physical condition of the players has resulted in every case. No one showed any of the effects resulting from over-exertion. Girls bat well, and soon learn fielding.' They throw easily overhanded and underhanded, and after a few weeks' practice develop considerable speed. The most difficult places to fill are usually the pitcher's and catcher's positions. Among several candidates, however, some one can be found possessing the requisite strength of arm and wrist for the pitcher's work. Such players may improve rapidly, and learn to pitch surprisingly swift balls. There are some natural catchers who receive the ball excellently, but it usually requires time to develop material for this position. Experienced players can learn to catch after a little practice unless they are afraid of the bat.

The Game's Progress

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46 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. soled ones used instead. At the knee and hip the trousers should be thickly padded, as contact with the floor at these

points is a common occurrence. A different style of play is noticeable in the successful indoor player from that adopted outdoors. In sliding to bases there must be perfect abandon, and, sliding well around the bag, the arm can be thrust out in passing and the base held. In batting, the ball can be bunted successfully, and, as the first contact with the floor decides its fairness, this feature is one practiced by, many of the best players. Still, it must not be supposed that long hits cannot be made, for many home runs have been credited on drives that are astonishing in their force. The shortstops usually play close to the batter-about ten feet, one on either side of the pitcher, for in the indoor game the right fielder comes into the diamond and takes the position known as "right short." The umpires' duties are rather difficult, as the quick play and closeness to the players oftentimes actually prevent their seeing the action, but in case one is unable to judge the other may be appealed to. It is surprising to note the expertness with which girls also can play the game after short practice. Many of the schools have leagues for girls' clubs and under proper training, they develop wonderful playing, their contests being highly interesting, though of necessity the number of spectators is more limited. Indoor base ball is a pleasant, agreeable and moderate sport. It has delighted thousands and incidentally developed an increasing interest in the outdoor 'game, so closely are the two allied. It has emerged from what was at first termed a "fad" to a well-balanced, exciting sport, and there no longer can be any doubt that it has come to take its proper place among such games as foot ball, cricket, tennis and golf.

The Art of Batting

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How to Become a Base Runner

48 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. How to Become a Base Runner
To become a good base runner in indoor base ball, it is highly important that a player be always on the alert to take advantage of all opportunities which may happen to come his

way. The clever and successful base runner is not always the man who is naturally fast, but the one who utilizes his speed to the best advantage and will take long chances when the occasion requires it. The rule which compels a player attempting to steal not to start for the next base until a pitched ball has reached or passed the catcher, results in the same closeness of play at second and third bases as is seen in the outdoor game when a player is trying to steal. The most important thing for a base runner to learn is the art of sliding to a base. In attempting to steal a base, a player should take a long slide, usually on the inside of the bag, and thrusting out his arm catch hold of the bag in passing. Of course a good deal depends on the position of the baseman and also the cleverness of the man stealing. For instance, if you once get started for a base, keep on and don't look back to see how the throw is, but judge that from the action of the player on the base. If the throw is high, slide in on the inside of the bag. If the baseman is playing in front of the base and the throw is low, then try and get around in back of him. It is always considered good form in indoor base ball for a player to slide head first, not only because of his being better able to get hold of the bag, but also in being in a better position to see and take advantage of any muffed or wild throw. Then again, it is very important that a man running the bases should watch for any slip on the part of the catcher or any pitched ball which pulls the catcher over in such a position from which it would be hard for him to make a good throw to a base. Such an opportunity should always be his cue when he is looking for a chance to steal. There is one play which a good base runner may often attempt and sometimes be successful with, and that is in a close game or with two men out and a weak batter up, he tries to steal home plate while the ball is being passed from the catcher to shortstop and from there to the pitcher. It is surprising how a play of this kind often will get a whole crowd on edge and nothing upsets an opponent any more than men taking chances on the bases when the score is close. While at this point it might be well to state that nothing pleases the spectators more than to see shifty and daring base running. They want to see something else besides the pitcher and catcher putting men out. They want to have excitement and life in the game, and clever base running is what gives it to them. There is always a chance for a wild throw when a base runner is attempting to steal, and nothing

puts a team "up in the air" so much as to get them throwing the ball wild. To sum it all up, the two essentials of a good base runner are, first, to be wide awake to every opportunity, and when you are sure of your ground be quick and decisive in taking a chance; second, to be able to slide to bases well.

Implements of the Game

49

How to Teach Girls to Play Indoor Base Ball

How to Teach Girls to Play Indoor Base Ball BY JOSEPH CERMAK, CHICAGO. The further we advance in teaching gymnastics the more we must recognize the importance of games in that branch of education called "Physical Culture." Nay, we hear the voices of some of the most prominent physiologists and psychologists who claim that plays are the only ideal form of gymnastic exercises, whereby we can attain marvelous agility, strength, endurance, by which we cultivate self-control, self-reliance, those important faculties, which only enable us to be successful in our strenuous struggle for existence. Admitting all this, we naturally come to a question, -what kind of games will bring us those satisfactory results? Most decidedly those which the children like best-games which arouse pleasant feeling, which we play with joy, with enthusiasm-for such feeling alone is apt to stimulate the heart to a vigorous action and drive the blood and a new life through our whole system. And my long experience as a teacher of gymnastics convinced me that of all the games I have introduced, girls like indoor base ball the best. Fact is, that we shall find individual girls who do not like the game, but such girls are, as a rule, indifferent to any kind of game, to any kind of physical exercise. Everything is "too much like work" for them. But ninety per cent of our girls, as soon as they learn the simple rudiments of base ball, play it with the same enthusiasm at the end of school year as at the beginning. It is a game which is developing all our bodily powers, a game in which mind must be just as quick as our body, is void of all danger of injury or strain, is a purely American game, and those are

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the chief reasons for which I have introduced it in our girls' classes, and, allow me to add, with success. The main problem a teacher encounters in introducing base ball in girls' classes is how much to teach it, so as not to waste the valuable time allotted to gymnastic exercises, and also, be very careful that the girls do not get tired of the game before they learn it. Trying to explain all the points of the game at once will only bewilder girls, and they would immediately come to conclusion that they can never learn it. They come to the gymnasium for physical exercise and mental rest, and we must tax their memory as little as possible. Best thing is to take a little resort to strategy, follow a simple rule of pedagogy, so to speak, teach the game by degrees and make them believe that they play "the real thing" in the first hour. It is easy to give them only a rough outline of the game at the start. They can play without knowing anything about "balls" and "strikes," without knowing what "stealing a base," a "forced run," a "double play" mean. "Hit and run" and "try to get home without being tagged," is about all that the "ins" need to know, and "catch the ball and tag the runner" is all that the "outs" need to know. But, of course, the main part of the game, when you have a class, of beginners, is played by the instructor. He himself must be a good player, and in order to make the game lively for the beginners, he takes a position in the pitcher's box. Then he lets the batter hit the ball, at the same time giving quick and short directions to the "outs" what to do. He must pitch the ball so that the girl cannot help making a good hit, and if the "outs" are rather slow in getting the ball, he must do it himself, thus giving them an example "how to do it next time." In fact, a teacher must play a main part of the game himself with such a class, otherwise the "ins" would have an

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 51 easy time in making runs, and you would have a listless, disinteresting game, and the time devoted to games would be wasted. It is not necessary to add that a teacher must play as a pitcher for both sides. In the meantime, while the play goes on, point after point comes up, which the teacher always explains, thus adding more and more interest to the game. Hard work for the instructor? It is, but when you see the girls returning to their rooms with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks, full of new life, full of mirth, full of healthy excitement, when you see those

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beautiful roses in their cheeks, you must feel that you have been sufficiently rewarded for your hard work. But that is not all. Pitching and playing for both sides is all right as far as it goes, but the more the girls know about the game the more anxious they are to play it as it should be played, and, of course, with their own Ditcher. And "there is a rub." You cannot have a good lively game if you have not a good pitcher in the box. How to find a girl who can play this important position? How to select a catcher, shortstops, basemen, fielders? It takes a little time, but by close observation of players you can in a short time divide the class into two regular teams and "line them up" according to the best abilities of different players. There are always short intermissions during the game and those afford a teacher an excellent opportunity to look for "talent." Standing in the pitcher's box, throw the ball to those who happen to be idle, and you by chance discover a good catcher, good baseman, or a good fielder. Ask the girls to send the ball back to you as fast as they can "underhand," or "overhand," and you easily discover the "coming pitcher." And before the school year is over you have a class divided in two teams, lined up and ready to play a lively game of base ball whenever called upon. At the Medill High School almost every class of girls from the second year up is divided in two teams-sometimes, of course, with more fielders than is necessary-but the main object (after a regular lesson in gymnastics) to give them a good, interesting, lively game is obtained, and if they play only three innings, they get enough exercise out of it, while some classes become such experts in the game that very often they play five and even seven innings in 15 to 20 minutes. There are, however, some objectionable features in the game which must be eliminated if we wish to introduce it in the girls' classes. All kinds of "sliding," "blocking," "tripping," and all such "smart tricks" must be left out. Playing "such a ball" might perhaps help to win a game, but such game will not make our girls more refined, more gentle. As the girls in our high schools and colleges take more and more interest in indoor base ball, it would be well to modify the rules by proper authorities, as was done with basket ball. But care should be taken so as not to sacrifice all the interesting and scientific features of the game to the desire of "modification."

Constitution

Constitution ARTICLE I. NAME AND OBJECTS. This organization shall be known as the NATIONAL INDOOR BASE BALL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES. The objects of the Association are: 1. To perpetuate Indoor Base Ball as the national winter game of the United States and to surround it with such safeguards as to- warrant for the future absolute public confidence in its integrity and methods. 2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of Indoor Base Ball clubs and players. ARTICLE II. MEMBERSHIP. Any Indoor Base Ball league or club may become a member of this Association on written application to the Secretary of the Association, signed by the President and Secretary, accompanied by documents showing that said club is regularly organized and officered. ARTICLE III. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. (1) By resignation, duly accepted by two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee. (2) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (3) Offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball, or failing to immediately expel any player who shall be proven guilty of offering, agreeing, conspiring or attempting to lose any game of ball. (4) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirement of the Executive Committee. (5) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof. ARTICLE IV. EXPULSION OF CLUBS AND OFFICERS. (1) To carry into effect the provision of Clause 4, Article 3, of this Constitution, the facts in any case, covered by such sections, must be reported to the Secretary of the Association, who shall at once notify, by mail or telegraph, the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Executive Committee shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive on all parties. (2) Any member holding a position in this Association, either as an officer or a member of a committee, who shall be chargeed in writing by three executive officers of this Association with malfeasance in office, or with conduct prejudicial to the interest of the Association, may be suspended by the President pending an investigation of the charge.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 53 (3) Any officer or member against whom charges have been preferred, as above. shall be furnished with a copy of the charge, and shall be heard in his own defense before the Executive Committee. And if found guilty of the charges preferred, may be reprimanded, suspended for a specified time. removed from his position or expelled from the Association. ARTICLE V. ELECTIONS. Between the first day of March and the first day of April each year, any regularly organized Indoor Base Ball Club, a member of the Association, shall have the right to appoint a delegate to attend a meeting, which shall be duly advertised, for the purpose of electing nine members to constitute the Executive Committee. Said committee shall elect a President-Secretary, First and Second Vice- President, and Treasurer. whose term of office shall be for one year. ARTICLE VI. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. SECTION 1. (A) The President shall be the Secretary of the Association, appoint all committees and perform such other duties as pertain to his office, or such as the Association or Executive Committee may assign him. (B) Ete shall sign all necessary documents and have the casting vote, in case of a tie. on all questions. (C) He shall be the sole interpreter of the playing rules during the season. (D) He shall, as Secretary of the Association, have custody and care of the seal of the Association and all official records and documents. shall receive and answer all correspondence, issue all official notices, and shall prepare and furnish such reports as may be called for by the Executive Committee. SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents,- in the order of their priority, shall, in case of disability of the President, perform all the duties by him ordinarily to be performed, and in case of death. resignation or removal of the President, shall fill the office for the remainder of the term. SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of any and all funds of the Association. Any officer or director of the Association desiring to ,resign shall present his resignation to the Executive Committee in writing. ARTICLE VII. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry out the objects and purposes of the Association. (1) To admit to membership any Association or organization eligible under the Constitution. (2) To amend the By-Laws and Rules for the government of the Association, or the playing rules thereof. (3)' To impose and enforce penalties for

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any violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or Playing Rules of this Association. (4) By a majority vote, to remove any suspension or remit any penalty pertaining to any person or organization. (5) By a two-thirds vote, to remove from office on seven days' written notice, any member of the Executive Committee, who, by

54 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. neglect of duty or by conduct tending to impair his usefulness as a member of such committee, shall be deemed to have forfeited his position. (6) To fill vacancies in the Executive Committee occurring from any cause. ARTICLE VIII. NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD. Each State shall have one or more advisory members, who shall constitute a National Advisory Board of Directors who shall have charge of the affairs of the Association in their respective territories, and shall promote and foster the game of Indoor Base Ball in their respective territories, and submit in writing an annual report to the Executive Committee covering the progress of the game, and advice and suggestions for the betterment of the organization or playing rules. Said members thus appointed shall be understood as voicing the opinion and sentiment of said State from which he was appointed, and such opinion or sentiment shall be given careful consideration by the Executive Committee in giving final decision bearing on the subject. Any protest that cannot be handled by a local league shall be referred to the Advisory member in charge of the territory, who shall appoint two disinterested parties to act with him as a committee, and shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulations as they may prescribe and their findings shall be final and conclusive on all parties unless an interpretation of the rules be involved, in which case an appeal may be taken to the President of the Association and his ruling shall be final. ARTICLE IX. The Secretary, upon the written request of a member of the Executive Committee, or three members of the Association, shall submit any question to a vote of the Executive Committee. Within five days after the vote on the question he shall mail to each member of the Association the question and the result of the vote. ARTICLE X. AMENDMENTS. (1) The Constitution of this Association may be altered or amended by a three-fourths vote of the Executive Committee, providing such alterations or amendments have been submitted in writing,

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together with the name of the member proposing it. (2) Any section of this Con'stitution may be suspended or its provisions made non-applicable by a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee.

Organization of Leagues

Organization of Leagues The first step to be taken is to get the proper parties interested. Call a general meeting, elect temporary officers, appoint a committee to draw up a Constitution, and also a press committee that will write up the affairs and secure plenty of advertising. At the next meeting select the most desirable teams that apply for membership, aiming to get quality rather than quantity. Then adopt your Constitution, elect officers, .etc. A good idea would be to register with the Secretary all the players of the various teams composing the league, and have the directors pass upon their eligibility. Be careful not to admit any one addicted to rowdy ball playing, as nothing will so quickly gain for a team a bad reputation or is more detrimental to the sport at large. As the game is an amateur sport, the practice of paying players for their services should be frowned upon, as the receipts do not warrant salaried ball players, and only a wealthy club could afford to support such a team, and they would soon become tired of the continual drain on their treasury. In a league where such practice would be allowed one or two of the wealthy clubs would gather together all the best talent in the town, and their teams would so far outclass the other teams of the league that the result would be to deaden the interest of both the public and the teams themselves. Another point to which careful attention should be given is the selection of officials. See that competent and impartial umpires and scorers are secured, and that the scores are turned over to the Secretary after each game, so that the average of the players can be kept, as they are very interesting to both the public and the players. See that the umpire gets the respect due him, back him up in his official acts, and do not countenance continual kicking by the players. Last, but not least, see that the press committee keep the press supplied with information concerning the affairs of the league and secure advertising wherever possible. The following is practically a copy of the

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Constitution of the Chicago Indoor Base Ball League, and has worked smoothly for the past ten or twelve years.

Constitution and By-Laws

Constitution and By-Laws ARTICLE I-NAME . This organization shall be known as the..... INDOOR BASE BALL LEAGUE. ARTICLE II-OBJECTS. To promote the game of indoor base ball among the clubs of..... ARTICLE III-MEMBERSHIP. The membership of this league shall consist of clubs from the recognized clubs of..... ARTICLE IV-TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP. The membership of any club may be terminated- (1) By resignation, duly accepted by a three-fourths vote of all the clubs in meeting duly convened. (2) Allowing open betting or pool selling at a game, or in room in which game is played. (3) Playing any game of ball with a club that has been disqualified. (4) Allowing any player to play on team that has been expelled by the League or any club thereof. (5) Offering, agreeing, conspiring, or attempting to lose any game of ball or of being interested in any pool or wager thereon. (6) Failing or refusing to comply with any lawful requirements of the Board of Directors. (7) Wilfully violating any provision of the Constitution or the legislation or playing rules in pursuance thereof. ARTICLE V-EXPULSION OF CLUBS. Any club is liable to expulsion that fails to live up to the Constitution; the facts in any case must be reported at once to the Secretary, who shall at once notify the party charged with the offense, inquiring whether any dispute exists as to the facts alleged. In case the facts are disputed, the Board of Directors shall, after due notice, try the case under such regulation as they prescribe, and their finding shall be final and conclusive. ARTICLE VI-REGISTRATION AND ASSESSMENTS. Each club shall file with the secretary on or before the day of registration of each player, accompanied by the necessary fee, and shall deposit with the secretary \$..., cash. same to be forfeited on expulsion or withdrawal of club. A special assessment may be levied by the Board of Directors to cover any deficit that may exist. ARTICLE VII-IMPOSING OF FINES. Upon conviction of any violation of the Constitution or By-Laws, the Board of Directors may, in the first instance, as a preliminary to or in lieu of expulsion, impose such a fine

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as is in their judgment commensurate with the injury, which fine may include a penalty payable to any other club or clubs, as an equivalent for damage sustained, or payable to the League, to be disposed of as the Board of Directors see fit.

58 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. He shall furnish umpires with proper credentials to show that they are duly authorized to officiate. (1) It shall be the duty of the umpire to enforce the rules as they are written, regardless of his personal opinion as to their merit. (2) The umpire is sole and absolute judge of play. In no instance (under penalty of fine, to be imposed by Arbitration Committee), shall any person, except the captains of the competing teams, be allowed to address him or question his decision, and they can only question him on an interpretation of the rules. No manager or any other officer of either club shall be permitted to go on the field or address the umpire under a penalty of a forfeiture of a game. (3) Before the commencement of a game, the umpire of the game shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (4) Umpires shall call game at 8 :30 P. M., sharp. (5) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident or injury. He must, until the completion of the game, require the players of each side to promptly take their positions in the field as soon as the third man is put out, and must require the first batter of the opposite side to be in his position at the bat as soon as the fielders are in their places. The umpire may remove from the game any player guilty of vulgar, indecent or other improper conduct or language, and shall report same to the Arbitration Committee. (6) It is the duty of the umpire to stop any offensive "rooting" or noise, and to positively prohibit all continuous "rooting" under penalty of a forfeiture of the game by the side at fault. ARTICLE XIV-COACHING. The coaches shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of necessary direction;

and shall not use language which shall in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposing team, the umpire or the spectators; and not more than one coach will be allowed with one runner on base, and two coaches with two or three runners on bases. To enforce the above the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offense, and upon a repetition of the same, the offending player shall be debarred from further participation in the game. ARTICLE XV-REMOVAL. Any League umpire shall be subject to removal by the Board of Directors, and in the event of the resignation or removal of any League umpire the chief of umpires shall have power to appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy thus created. ARTICLE XVI-CAUSE FOR EXPULSION. Any League umpire who shall, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or of selling or offering to sell a game of which he is umpire, shall thereupon be removed from his official capacity.

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Classified Rules for Indoor Base Ball

Classified Rules for Indoor Base Ball BY MARIE ORTMAYER, Instructor Women's Gymnasium, University of Chicago. DEFINITIONS. Base Line.-Direct line between home and first, first and second, second and third. and third and home. Good Ball.-One legally delivered by pitcher, over the plate, and between the knees and shoulders of the batter. Bad Ball.-Not over plate, between knees and shoulders of batter. Fair Ball.-Batted ball striking within diamond or on foul line. Foul Ball.-Batted ball striking outside foul line. Foul Tip.-Foul ball hit by batter not higher than his head. Illegal Ball.-Sent to batter by pitcher not entirely in box, or by pitcher not heeling line with both feet prior to delivery, or if pitcher takes more than one step in delivery. ,Dead Ball.-Pitched ball striking batter. Balk.-Motion by pitcher to deliver, or holding to delay. Block Ball.-Batted or thrown ball stopped or held by outsider. Foul Strike.--aFair hit ball batted when any part of batsman is upon ground outside his box. Not in Play.-After a foul strike, foul hit ball not caught, dead ball or base runner struck by a fair hit ball, the ball is not in play until held by the pitcher in his box.

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STRIKES. Shall be called for- (1) Ball struck at and not hit. (2) Good ball legally delivered, not struck at' (3) Foul tip caught. (4) Batter intentionally interfering with legally delivered good ball. OUTS. A. Batter is out- (1) On third strike caught before touching ground or any object. (2) If hit by ball on third strike. (3) On third strike, if man on first and less than two outs. (4) If third strike is made by intentional interference with ball. (5) If after two strikes, a foul ball hits the batter before touching floor, wall or fixture. (6) On foul strike. (7) If he bats out of turn and makes a fair hit, or reaches first, provided error is discovered before ball is pitched to next batter. (8) If not in position one minute after he is called to bat by umpire. (9) On attempt to hinder catcher's fielding, or intentional foul hitting. B. Base runner is out-- I. Referring to man who has just batted. (1) If fielder legally holds ball on first base before runner arrives.

SPALDING S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 6I (2) If a fair hit or foul fly is caught before touching ground, wall, or fixture. (3) If in running to first, he is hit by a fair or foul fly, before ball touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture. II. Referring to all base runners- (1) If touched by ball when off base, provided fielder holds ball after touching him. (Exception: See E4.) (2) If he runs out of base line three feet, except in order +o avoid fielder who is fielding ball. (3) If fair or foul hit, that has been caught, is held on base of runner, who left before such ball was caught; or c*^~ ~ ~if, in that case the runner is tagged out before return- ing to his base. (Exception: See following A8.) (4) If fair hit ball touches base runner before striking fielder, wall or fixture, except when he is on a base he is legally entitled to. (5) If fielder holds ball on a base not touched by the runner in going round. (6) If after starting too soon, he is put out in regular fashion. (7) For intentional interference with batted ball. (8) For intentional interference, or failure to avoid interfer- ing with fielder fielding a batted ball. (9) For intentional interference with thrown ball. (10) If tagged out before returning to the base the runner left upon a foul tip bounding off catcher and not caught on the rebound by a fielder. (See following C1.) RULES OF BASE RUNNING. (Note-Base runner is to touch each base in regular order. How- ever, when obliged to return, he may do so directly.) A. Base runner can advance (may be put out)- (1) On a

fair hit. (2) After a fair or foul fly has been caught. (3) After a ball not hit has reached or passed the catcher (penalty: called back by umpire, if not put out). (4) On a foul tip caught. (5) On three strikes except according to following (C7 and C9). (6) If hit by ball he has just batted, rebounding from fielder, wall, floor or fixture. (7) One base on a passed ball, except on third strike or fourth ball, when he is entitled to all he can get. (8) The instant a foul tip ball bounds off catcher, provided such ball is caught by a fielder before striking floor, wall or fixture. B. Base runner can advance without being put out- (1) One base on an illegal pitch. (2) One base on a balk (not the batter). (3) One base if, while he was batter, four balls or an illegal pitch were called. (4) One base if forced to vacate by succeeding batsman being awarded a base. (5) One base if pitcher does not give runner reasonable time to return to own base. (6) One base if fair hit ball strikes person or clothing of umpire on fair ground.

62 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. (7) One base if prevented from making a base by obstruction of adversary. (8) On a block ball, till ball is returned to pitcher in his box, unless time is called by the umpire. (9) One base if umpire is struck by ball thrown by catcher to intercept base runner. C. Base runner cannot advance- (1) While pitcher is in box with ball. (2) When pitcher is ready to deliver ball to batter. (3) Until after a pitched ball reaches or passes catcher. (4) On dead ball (neither can batter). (5) If touched by fair hit ball while on his own base, unless forced. (6) If any base runner is hit by fair hit ball, unless forced. (7) If batter intentionally interfered with pitched ball. (8) If batter interferes with catcher's fielding. (9) If batsman, in going to first, is hit by foul or fair fly before it touches wall, floor, fielder or fixture. (10) If a foul tip bounding off catcher is not caught by a fielder (penalty: being called back, unless tagged out). (11) After time is called on a "block." D. Base runner must return to base and can do so without being put out- (1) On foul hit not caught. (2) On foul strike. (3) If called back for starting too soon. (4) On batter's interference with catcher's fielding. (5) If batsman in going to first is hit by foul or fair fly. E. Referring to Runs and Scoring- (1) One run is to be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch home before

three men are put out. (2) No run counted, coming in on a third man "forced out," or put out at first. (3) Runner is safe if touching bag or spot where bag should be. Likewise with home plate. (4) Runner may overrun first base, but must turn away from second in so doing. Can return either way. (5) If he slides with bag and stops, must return with bag, as in overrunning first, before going on. (6) Unless forced, no run to be scored if a man on base is hit by a batted ball. GENERAL RULES. (1) The umpire shall not make a decision in regard to a pre-mature start until base runner has reached the next base or is put out. (2) Coaches restricted to coaching base runners only. No coach allowed when bases are unoccupied; only one when one base and never more than two when more bases are occupied. (3) Coaches must remain four feet from base lines between home and first and home and third and from first and third bases.

HANCOCK'S INDOOR BASE BALL RULES

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66 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL, INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE RULE II. THE FOUL LINE.

The foul lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the home base, along the outer edge of the first and third bases to the boundaries of the ground, so that the bases shall come within the diamond. RULE III. THE BALL. The ball must be not less than 1634 nor more than 174 inches in circumference, made of a yielding substance, not less than 8 nor more than 834 ounces in weight, and covered with a white skin; should it become ripped or torn during a game, a new one must be substituted. The Spalding Official Indoor League Ball was adopted as the official ball of this Association, and must be stamped with the seal of the Association. When playing the armory game (that is, on the large diamond with 35-foot base lines) the Spalding No. IX. ball, fourteen (14) inches in circumference, shall be the official ball. RULE IV. THE BAT. The bat must be 234 feet long and not larger than 134 inches in diameter in the largest part, and may have a rubber tip on the handle to prevent slipping. It must be made 'otherwise of wood, except that a metal

rod may be passed through the center to give desired weight, but under no circumstances is lead to be used in loading. The handle may be wound with string or tape. RULE V. THE PLAYERS. Seven to nine players must constitute a side. The players' positions shall be such as shall be assigned them by their captain (on fair ground), except that the pitcher must take his position within the pitcher's lines. When in position on the field, all players will be designated as "fielders" in these rules.

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RULE IX. A FORFEITED GAME. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases: (a) If the required number of players to constitute a team fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field fails to begin the game within one minute after the umpire has called "play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing or in commencing the game be unavoidable. (b) If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire. RULE X. SUBSTITUTES. The base runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by the consent of the captains of the contesting teams. RULE XI. CHOICE OF INNINGS. The choice of innings shall be decided by flipping a coin. RULE XII. GOOD AND BAD BALLS. A ball legally delivered by the pitcher which passes over any part of the home base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder is a good ball. Otherwise it is a bad ball. It being assumed that the batter is standing erect while in his position. RULE XIII. BALKS. A motion to deliver the ball by the pitcher without his doing so, or holding the ball so long as to unnecessarily delay the game, constitutes a balk. NOTE.-If the pitcher swings his arm or makes any other motion in the box to deliver the ball without doing so, it constitutes a balk. RULE XIV. ILLEGAL BALLS. A ball delivered by the pitcher with any part of his person out of the box, or if the pitcher fails to heel the back line of the

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RULE XVIII. THE SCORING OF RUNS. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored. RULE XIX. FAIR AND FOUL BALLS. (a) A batted ball which strikes inside or on the foul line is fair, the first point of contact with the floor, object or fielder deciding, regardless of where it afterward rolls. (b) A batted ball first striking outside the foul line shall be foul. RULE XX. STRIKES. (a) A strike is a ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or a foul tip caught. NOTE.-On a foul tip bounding off the catcher and caught by a fielder the base runner can advance the instant the ball strikes the catcher's person, and if the fielder catches the ball the base runner is entitled to all the bases he can make. If the fielder does not catch the ball, the base runner should be called back unless he has been tagged out. (b) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman. (c) A good ball, legally delivered by the pitcher and intentionally interfered with by the batsman. NOTE.-A bunt rolling foul does not constitute a strike. RULE XXI. FOUL STRIKES. A foul strike is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position. NOTE.-This rule only applies on a fair hit ball. RULE XXII. THE BATSMAN IS OUT. (a) The batsman is out if he bats out of his turn and makes a fair hit or reaches first base before the error is discovered.

72 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. RULE XXV. ENTITLED TO BASES. The base runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take one base in the following cases: (a) If, while he was batsman, the umpire called four balls. (b) If the umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls or in case of an illegal delivery and the base runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him. (c) If the umpire calls a "balk" or "illegal pitch." (d) If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher or is fumbled, only one base may be taken, provided the runner makes it, unless it is a third strike or fourth ball, when the runner is entitled to all he can get. (e) If the pitcher does not give him

time to return to his base. (f) If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair grounds. (g) If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, unless such adversary has the ball in his possession. (h) If, when he was batsman, the pitcher delivered an "illegal ball." (i) On a fair or foul fly ball caught the base runner can advance, providing he does not leave his base until after the ball is caught. (This does not exempt the runner from being put out.) NOTE.-Batsman is entitled to first base on an illegal pitch, but not on a balk. (j) If the person or clothing of the umpire is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base runner. RULE XXVI. WHEN TO START. (a) A base runner must not leave his base when the pitcher holds the ball standing in his box (except to moisten the soles of his shoes by permission of the umpire). (b) A base runner must not leave his base on a pitched ball not struck, until after it has reached or passed the catcher, on penalty of being called back. (c) A base runner must be on his base when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball to the batsman.

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74 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. (f) If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path, attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of the path and shall not be declared out for so doing. (g) If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or if he in any way obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball. (h) If, at any time, while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy; provided, the ball be held by the fielder after touching him; but-exception as to first base-in running to first base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning first base, he also attempt to run to second base, he shall forfeit such exemption from

being put out. (i) If, when a fair or foul fly is legally caught, such ball is legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was struck, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught. (j) If a fair hit ball strikes him before touching a fielder, wall, fixture or ceiling, except when a runner is holding a base he is legally entitled to, and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored. (k) If, when running to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases in regular order, he may be put Out at the base he fails to touch by a fielder holding the ball on said base, in the same manner as in running to first base. NOTE.-If when a batsman hits a fly ball, whether fair or foul, and in running to first base the ball hits him before touching the wall, floor, fixture or fielder, he shall be declared out, and no base-runner will be allowed to advance on this play.

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RULE XXXIV. UMPIRES. (a) The umpires are masters of the field from the commencement to the termination of the game, and are entitled to the respect of the spectators, and any person offering any insult or injury to either of them must be promptly ejected from the room by those in charge. (b) The umpires must compel the players to observe the provisions of all the playing rules, and are hereby invested with authority to order any player to do or omit to do any act as they may deem necessary to give force and effect to any and all of such provisions. (c) There shall be two umpires, who shall take suitable positions on the field for observing the plays which they are to judge. (d) No. 1 shall decide on and call all balls, strikes, blocks, dead balls, balks, illegal deliveries, fair and foul hits, ground hits, foul strikes, all questions arising at home plate, and shall call play or time, and shall take a position behind the catcher. (e) No. 2 shall judge all base plays excepting those at home plate and shall take a position about ten feet back of the base line, midway between home and first or home and third bases, or where he can best view the play. (f) The umpires shall be sole judges of the play, and discussion will only be allowed on correct interpretation of the rules and not on any optional decision. All such discussions

are restricted to the two captains. (g) The two umpires shall change positions at the end of every full inning. (h) In case an umpire for some reason cannot decide a play, he shall refer to his colleague. The umpire shall ask the captain of the home team whether there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, they shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules. (i) The umpires must keep the contesting nines playing constantly from the commencement of the game to its termination, allowing such delays only as are rendered unavoidable by accident

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78 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the number of hits made by each player. A hit should be scored in the following cases: When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders. When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base. When a ball is hit with such force to a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. When a ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. That in all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a hit. SEC. 3. In the third column should be set down the number of runs made by each player during the game. SEC. 4. In the fourth column shall be set down the number of opponents put out by each player. When a batsman is called out for a foul strike, or when he fails to bat in the proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of out for interference or running out of line, the put-out shall be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base-runner or batsman. SEC. 5. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist shall be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a put-out or other play of the kind. An assist should be given to the player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting. SEC. 6. An error should be given in the sixth column for each misplay which allows the batsman or base-runner to make

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one or more bases, when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," or illegal pitched balls, balks or passed balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in this column. An error shall not be scored against the catcher for a wild

throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advances an extra base because of the error. No error shall be scored against a fielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained. RULE XXXVII.

SUMMARY. SECTION I. The score made in each inning of the game. SEC. 2. The number of two-base hits made by each player. SEC. 3. The number of three-base hits made by each player. SEC. 4. The number of home runs made by each player. SEC. 5. The number of hits made off each pitcher. SEC. 6. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen. SEC. 7. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls. SEC. 8. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher. SEC. 9. The number of passed balls by each catcher. SEC. IO. The time of the game. SEC. II. The names of the umpires.

WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL CLUB NEEDS

WHAT AN INDOOR BASE BALL, CLUB NEEDS 9', The first requirement of an Indoor Base Ball club, and the most important one, is the ball. To get the best results only the best ball made should be used. The Spalding No. 1 Official Indoor Base Ball, the adopted ball of the National Indoor Base Ball Association, is recognized by all experienced players as the best, and is used by the majority of the organized leagues throughout the country; price \$1.00 each. The Spalding No. 2 Indoor Base Ball, regulation size and weight, sheepskin covered, is a good practice ball; price 75 cents. For the armory game, the No. IX Official Armory Ball, same quality and price as the No. 1. The only difference is the size. The No. 3 ball, sheepskin covered, same as No. 2, except smaller, is a good practice ball for the armory game. The Spalding Official Indoor Base Balls are made up with horsehide cover sewed with best linen thread, stuffed with curled hair and wrapped with wool yarn, are resilient and will not bat out of shape and become lop-sided. This quality is possessed

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by no other ball on the market and is one that every indoor base ball player will appreciate. The superior quality of this ball enables a team to play a more scientific game than with a ball that becomes lop-sided. The ball will bat truer and can be handled by the fielder with a less chance of an error, especially in throwing. Some of the cheaper balls after an inning or two become lop- sided and are almost impossible to handle with any degree of accuracy. The Spalding Indoor Base Ball Bats are made of select second growth ash, and in the most perfect models. The No. O Bat, price 50 cents, handle wrapped with electric tape to prevent slipping.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INDOOR BASE BALL GUIDE. 81 The No. 2 Bat, price 40 cents, is the same, execept that the handle is not wrappedc Extra care is used in having these bats properly balanced and correct shape. Regarding bases, the best quality is the Spalding No. 1, made of ten ounce duck, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.50. The No. 2, made of eight ounce canvas, unfilled; price for set of three, \$2.00. The Spalding Home Plate is made of corrugated rubber; ,rice 75 cents each. The Spalding line of base ball uniforms includes eight different grades, select variety of colors, and the prices range from \$2.50 to \$12.50 per suit when ordered in club lots. The line of indoor base ball suits are made of the same material, and by the same operators, as make up the Spalding celebrated league uniforms. The only difference being that the indoor base ball suit is made up with padded pants to protect the player from injury on the hard floor. These suits are all cut to measure after making proper allowance necessary in an athletic outfit. The flannels are thoroughly shrunk, properly reinforced, and possess the cor- rect base ball fit. They give perfect freedom in all movements and yet look trim and neat and give excellent service. Samples showing the various grades and colors, with measurement blank which will give full instructions for taking the necessary measure- ments, will be mailed upon application. Every indoor base ball player should be equipped with a pair of the No. IH high cut, best grade white canvas shoes, with white rubber soles. The sole of the shoe is made of a superior grade of rubber with special corrugated markings which holds to the floor, will not slip, and makes an ideal shoe; it serves the same purpose as the spike shoe in outdoor

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base ball; price \$1.75 per pair. Club price in ordering lots of six pairs or more, is \$18.90 per dozen pairs. The No. M black canvas shoe, with black rubber sole, a good durable shoe, price 90 cents per pair. Club price when ordering six pairs or more, \$9.72 per dozen pairs.

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